A warm summer shower is just as wet as a cold rain in March. Not a bad idea to have a Rain Coat on hand, no matter when you travel. We have he latest style.

Probably rain.

# THE CUT

of the Suit this spring is free from all eccentricities; no more artificial shoulders; no small waists and flaring skirts; no peg-top trousers

AT THE WHEN

# BONDS

CITY of INDIANAPOLIS **BOULEVARD BONDS** \$100,000 31/2%

Exempt from Taxation

30 YEARS

E.M.CAMPBELL & Co. INDIANAPOLIS.

# BONDS

Geo. M. Cobb & Co. FIRE and LIABILIT INSURANCE 239 Newton Claypool Building

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR INVALIDS Reclining and Rolling Chairs for parlor and street. Carrying Chairs, Wheeled Couches, Food Sterilizers and Desiccators. Feeding and Spit Cups. Electric Belts, Insoles and Batteries. Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

# **BIG STRIKE AT ST. LOUIS**

ABOUT 7.000 FREIGHT HANDLERS, PORTERS AND PACKERS OUT.

All the Railways in the Mound City and Across the Mississippi River Affected.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.-Approximately 7,000 men are now out on strike in St. Louis and immediate vicinity. The threatened strikes which have been brewing for several weeks past have arrived, and commerce in St. Louis is seriously interrupted. in St. Louis and East St. Louis struck to-Station, where most of the wholesale firms of the roads will endeavor to secure an in- Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel are at | lar of Interior Minister Von Plehwe, issued the men from interfering with their busi-

It is asserted by representatives of both branches of the freight handlers that the tie-up in St. Louis is complete, and that every railroad handling freight is affected. At present, according to union representatives, between 2,500 and 3,000 men are directly involved, and the number will in all probability be increased

Commerce was practically at a standstill to-day, and committees from the employers at Cupples Station and the striking packers spent the day in arranging for a meeting through which the difficulty might be amicably adjusted. Owing to the strike of freight handlers,

shipping business along the Mississippi levee has been greately affected, and out- the receipt of closing Liverpool cables, regoing packets are not taking on board as' large cargoes as usual.

Americans Poisoned in Porto Rico. SAN JUAN, P. R., May 21.-Eighteen people living at a boarding house here were poisoned yesterday by milk containing otomaines. Eleven doctors responded to the alarm and the use of stomach pumps saved the lives of all the sufferers. The Americans affected were Messrs. Kellogg. Sisson, Gordon, Schultz and Hallen and Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick. They are all out of danger. At the maternity hospital the nurses, helpers and some of the patients were similarly poisoned, but were relieved by stomach pumps. The incident has caused

# alarm throughout San Juan.

E. H. Harriman's Condition. NEW YORK, May 21.-The physicians attending E. H. Harriman, who yesterday underwent an operation for appendicitis, today issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Harriman's condition continues satisfactory. Temperature and pulse normal, No

## LONDON BUSSES

And an American Food. There is probably no food on earth that

could sustain a woman 60 years old under the following circumstances, except Grape-

For 4 months she laid ill from partial paralysis brought on by the wrong kind of food ruining stomach and then affecting the nervous system. During the time she was getting well the physicians fed her on Grape-Nuts.

She says: "My diet consisted of two tea spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and some cream ach meal for two months. Then increased to two dessert spoonfuls and to show how it sustains nature, I never lost 5 lbs in the

SLUMP IN THE VALUE OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Securities Which Once Sold on the Boston Exchange for \$54,000,000 Now Worth Only \$26,500,000.

FAILURE OF F. M. TUCKER & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS WHOSE LIABILITIES ARE ABOUT \$250,000.

Another Lively Day on the New York Cotton Exchange-Decline of \$2 n Bale in Price.

BOSTON, May 21 .- At the close of business in the speculative markets to-day the situation indicated that the flurry of the last two days on the Boston Stock Exchange was at an end. Following yesterday's tremendous decline in Canadian securities there was a heavy selling in them when the market opened to-day, but after the first violent plunge stocks steadied, and at the close to-day's losses had been regained.

The interest in the excited cotton market was great all day. Partly as a result of of this city, was announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange this afternoon. It is understood that the concern has liabilities approaching a quarter of a million. The firm is a member of the Exchange, and also

holds membership with the New York Cotton Exchange. It has been doing a large commission business. The firm is composed of Frederick M. Tucker and Tracey H. Tucker, and has been in business since 1898. The assignee, Hollis R. Bailey, an attorney, made the statement that the firm

had assigned in order to prevent attachments and to secure an equal distribution of their assets. The failure is due to their having lent money on securities which, while valuable, are not readily convertible

Stock Exchange liquidation was renewed. The Canadians were again the leaders, Dominion Iron and Steel opening at 17, a loss of 6 points in twenty-four hours. The stock crumbled to 13 in less than twenty minutes, no less than 5,000 shares coming out. At 13 closing at 174. Dominion Coal was not so active after its startling slump of 15 points yesterday. This morning it opened at 90 Both Coal and Iron were quieter after | the Jews.' noon. At the close a much better feeling

1902, to 1461/2 in September, and it sold as day in sympathy with the porters and ion Iron and Steel rose from 25 in January last year to 79% in August, and it began in 1902 at 6214. From the highest of last where robbed. Orders have bee year to the low figure to-day, Coal has we start again at Pentecost." of St. Louis are situated. Between 1,800 | fallen 501/2 and Iron 66%, of which amounts and 2,000 men went out to-day, and as a 44% and 4914, respectively, have been lost this year. In financial circles here the folresult there is a possibility that the officials lowing statement was made: "Dominion junction from the Federal Court to restrain the present time capitalized at \$53,000,000. These securities at one time sold in the market for \$54,000,000. The present selling Jews at Kishineff largely to acts of self- teen years of age. This is in line with the ness if they proceed to fill the vacancies | price is \$26,500,000, representing a shrinkage of \$27,500,000."

# COTTON DOWN IN PRICE.

Decline of Over \$2 a Bale from Closing Prices of Wednesday. NEW YORK, May 21.-The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 11 to 29 points under very weak Liverpool cables, heavy estimates for the day's receipts and continued favorable weather. Following the call there was a brief period of uncertainty, then came a rally under bull support, which, however, was confined almost entirely to the new crop options. After this | the flecting a demoralized condition in that points lower, and the late at a decline of 7 to 9 points. This brought about one of the most excited and heaviest realizing movements the market has yet witnessed. In the course of ten minutes or so July had sold down to 10.80c, August 10.62c and September 9.75c. All classes of traders seemed to be selling and the cotton apparently was absorbed by certain bear interests who found substantial profits in the decline of over \$2 a bale from Wednesday's close. Then speculation quieted. For a time the market was comparatively inactive, but after a rise prices again declined and at the close they had reached a new low level for the day. The market was finally irregular, closing easy at a net loss of 27 to 55 points. July, closing at 10.70c, showed a oss of over \$2.50 a bale since last night: August closed at 10.47c, September at 9.65c, October 9.27 and May at 11.60c. Total sales

# futures were estimated at 1,000,000 bales.

Peace on the Chicago Boards. CHICAGO, May 21 .- Peace has been deand the Open Board, and, commencing tomorrow morning, the latter organization quotations by the Chicago Board of Trade. nonths ago, since which time the Open Board has been making quotations of its own and telegraphing the figures all over the country to bucketshops. President Chandler, of the Chicago Board of Trade, said to-night that the directors of the Open Board had asked to be reinstated and had promised that if the regular quotations were furnished all the rules and regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade would

# be strictly adhered to.

Convicts Eat from China Plates. JOLIET, Ill., May 21 .- The new dining hall of the state penitentiary was opened this noon and the convicts sat at the tables and

COUNT CASSINI'S STATEMENTS DE-NIED BY JUDGE SULZBERGER,

Who Says the Czar's Ambassador at Washington Thinks Common People Have No Rights.

OF RUSSIAN ZEALOTS

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MASSA-CRE AT KISHINEFF.

Fanatics Began the Slaughter Under the Impression They Were Obeying the Czar's Decree.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.-Meyer Sulzberger, a member of the Pennsylvania judiciary, to-day in a statement replied to the assertions of Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, that the troubles in Kishineff are due to an uprising of peasants against the money lenders. Judge Sulzberger said:

"Count Cassini is confronted with the fact that there have been rapes and murders of women, horrible cruelty to bables and murder of unoffending men committed. His first instinct is to excuse the criminals and throw the blame on the victims. A man with that attitude of mind is not to be argued with. His real conviction, of course, is that common people have no rights, and that what happens to them is a matter of supreme indifference, since there are so many of them that he can easily spare a few thousand. It was the attitude of the French nobles before the revolution, and that it must be shared y a great many of his fellow nobles proved by the fact that while all this massacre was occurring in Kishineff during three days five Russian regiments were quartered in the town. It is, therefore, certain that the police and military departments permitted the massacres and are responsible for them. Their responsibility is now assumed and shared by all the people who think with Count Cassini. As regards his remarks, it is enough to say: 'First, that the great bulk of Jews of Russia are the poorest people in the world and have no money to lend. Second, that babies do not lend money. Third, that murderous criminals are not usually borrowers.' On the other hand, there have been high officials living lives of luxury and debauchery, who were in need of many thousand roubles and to whose depleted pockets proceeds of loot and the price of protection might bring a new lease on revelry.

"No doubt, in the usual relations of life, the count is a gentleman in his manners and practices, but, after all, he is a Russian nobleman. If he wants the opinion of an unprejudiced American commissioner let him read the report made to the the wide fluctuations in cotton the failure | United States government by Colonel Weber and Dr. Walter Kempster, printed at the government printing office in 1892. There are in it such passages as even a Russian nobleman would blush to have submitted to

the women of the United States."

MASSACRE WAS ORDERED. German's Story of the Killing of Jews

at Kishineff.

BERLIN, May 21.-The singular state of mind of the townspeople of Kishineff, Bessarabia, while they were killing the Jews there, about a month ago, is described in a letter from a non-Jewish German of Odessa, received by the relief committee here. He said: "The leaders of the bands, on entering the Jewish residences, often addressed the occupants good-naturedly, saying: 'Poor brethren, we must kill you. It is so ordered.' Monstrous things were not done until robbers began to participate, and when they and the Christian zealots became intoxicated. The state of terror of the Jews at Kishineff," the letter adds, "continues. the stock steadied and gradually recovered, A fresh massacre is expected there, and the Jews of Odessa and of Bessarabia are living in hourly dread. The whole province seems and touched 861/2, rallying and closing at 91. to be in a state of fanatical fury against

> The writer of the letter then says: "The excitement is intensified through proclamations distributed in the streets and the tone of the bitterly anti-Semitic newspapers. The Russians say to their educated and tolerant countrymen who urge keeping the peace: 'It is the Czar's will that the Jews be everywhere robbed. Orders have been given that

Count Tolstoi's Opinion. ST. PETERSBURG, May 21 .- The circuon May 17, ascribed the massacre of the defense on the part of the Jews. Answering a private letter asking for his opinion and in accordance with a recent act of of the Kishnieff massacre, Count Tolstol writes: "My relations to the Jews and to the terrible Kishineff affair must be clear to everybody interested in my beliefs. My relation to the Jews can only be as that to brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because they and everybody are the sons of one father-God. That love does me no violence, because I have met and known Jews who are very good people. My relation to the Kishineff crime is also defined in my religious beliefs. Before knowing all the frightful details, I understood the horror, and felt intense pity for innocent victims of mob savagery, mingled with perplexity at the bestiality of the so-called Christians and aversion and disgust for the so-called educated people who instigated the mob and sympathized with its deeds. Above all, I was horrified at the real culprit, namely, the government, with its foolish, fanatical priesthood and gang of robber officials. The Kishineff crime was a consequence of preaching lies and violence, which the government carries on with such stubborn energy. The government's relation to the affair is now proof of its rude egotism. hesitating at no atrocity when it is a question of crushing movements regarded as dangerous, and is proof of its complete equanimity, which is like that of the Turkish government towards the Armenian massacres and most horrible atrocities, if only its interests remain untouched."

Kempster's Charges Discredited. WASHINGTON, May 21.-The statement of Dr. Walter Kempster, telegraphed from Milwaukee last night, that the entire government edition of 10,000 copies of a report made by him on the condition of Jews in 1891 had disappeared, and intimating that clared between the Chicago Board of Trade | it was suppressed or destroyed through Russian agencies, is not substantiated by the records of the government printing of-fice. Instead of 10,000 copies 6,000 were will be furnished with a continuous line of | printed in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 4,000 for the use of the House. They were placed to the credit of individual senators and representatives in the usual way, and distributed through them. Some of the reports still stand to the credit of representatives and senators, and in one case the entire twenty-one copies placed to the credit of a senator are still in the folding room awaiting his order.

Chicago to Be a Place of Refuge. CHICAGO, May 21 .- To Chicago alone, it is said, 6,000 Jews from Kishineff and other stricken towns in Bessarabia will come, that number of tickets having been sent whole 4 months. I got well slowly and am now norths. I got well slowly and am now in prime health and in the last 3 months have been in 10 foreign countries. I carry Grape-Nuts everywhere with me.

Grape-Nuts everywhere with me.

"In London I saw the big Grape-Nuts signs on the "busses" all about. Considering how near death I was and how well I am now from the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the months of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the mort enter of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the public to the Bessarabia Jews. Although the fell them the servers to reformer named Yeung in 1901.

Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup

In the Bessarabia Jews. Although the fell them to Chinase on the the month of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the fell them the servers to reformer named Yeung in 1901.

Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup

In the Bessarabia Jews. Although the month of the micro the month of the Bessarabia Jews. Although the fell them the them the them the them the them th from Chicago by friends and relatives of

the Jewish people in the Ghetto, and it is believed to amount to \$150,000.

UNUSUAL CASE DECIDED.

Title to Property Worth \$100,000 Depended on Paternity of Child.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.-The end of one of the most sensational cases ever tried in the United States Circuit Court came today when the jury in the case of Beverly Robinson against Robert S. Stephenson and others, returned a verdict for the defendants. The case was for eighteen feet of property on Wood street, worth about \$100,000, and involved the paternity of a child. The plaintiff claimed title through a child which, he alleged, was born to his wife, who was his cousin, Miss Katherine Vera Robinson. They were married in December, 1896, and it is alleged the child was born in March, 1897, in Omaha, where they had gone to avoid publicity. Robinson and his wife were accompanied to Omaha by Mrs. David Gregg Metheny, sister of Mrs. Robinson. The family came East after the birth of the child and in the summer of 1898 they spent sev-eral weeks at Fair Haven, Vt. One day Mrs. Metheny was seized with convulsions and died very suddenly. The next morning Mrs. Robinson and the child were dead, both having been shot. The suicide or murder of the woman and the murder of the child were testified to during the trial. The defense was that the child was not the child of Mrs. Robinson, but was the child of Mrs. Metheny. Metheny is one of the defendants and the verdict gives him the title through the child born to his wife.

## Boy Awarded \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-The jury in the suit of Charles Broadway Rouss, who was suing the Charles Broadway Rouss estate for \$100,000 for maintenance and support, returned a verdict for the full amount to-day with \$5,766 interest. The boy in suing claimed to be the son of Charles Broadway Rouss.

NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU PROPOSED

AT CINCINNATI. Now Under Discussion by Members the District Metal Trades'

> CINCINNATI, May 21.-A conference of great importance to all employes and employers of labor throughout the United States is being held in this city by the district officials of the National Metal Trades' Association. The purpose of the meeting is of the National Metal Trades' Association of a labor bureau, similar to the one now in operation in this city and the building up of a national institution from these

The workings of the bureau were explained in an elaborate paper read by a prominent local manufacturer. He said that the employment bureau, now in operation in this city will give any member the names of workmen to fill vacancies. The employer will know by the workings of the are of good character and first rate working men. This bureau in turn looks after working men desire to change places of bureau, and such places, if available, will be placed at their disposal. At the same men ready to take the places of those who leave will be on hand. The scheme met with great favor among those present and they will begin the organization of similar bureaus in their respective cities. After local bureaus are got into shape then work will be commenced to organize a national labor bureau, which will have as correspondents these various locals and act as a clearing house for them. Members of the National Metal Trades' Association from all parts of the country are in attendance. The session will be continued to-

Denver Strike Ended. DENVER, Col., May 21.—The strike which for several days has practically paralyzed the business of Denver, involving 10,000 men and women, was settled to-night through the efforts of committees of the Chamber of Commerce and of the typographical union. Both sides made concessions. Employers are permitted to choose employes regardless of union membership, recognizes right of men to organize and provides for settlements by arbitration of future trouble.

# General Labor News.

At New Orleans, Thursday, Judge Boorman, in the United States Circuit Court, sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the parish prison there the eleven street-car men who were convicted of interrupting the progress of mail cars during the recent street-car strike in that city.

The Delaware & Hudson Coal Company has started to remove from its Pennsylrecommendation in the report of the anthracite strike commission on child labor

The Amalgamated Association officials returned to Pittsburg Thursday and it is announced that the tin-plate scale was signed at the conference with the manufacturers in New York. The settlement is considered a good one for the workers and from 20,000 to 25,000 are affected. The most important feature of the new agreement was the limit of output and was the cause of the delay at the meeting. The wages of the skilled workmen remain unchanged, being on a sliding scale based on the selling price. The scale

goes into effect July 1. At Charleston, W. Va., Thursday, Judge Jackson, in the Federal Court, took up the contempt cases against S. J. Webb and a number of other miners charged with violating Judge Keller's blanket injunction by trespassing on the property of the Lanark Coal Company. A demurrer was entered on the ground that the Lanark company was not correctly named in the bill, being called the Lanark Coal and Coke Company, there being no company of that name. After hearing argument the matter was taken under advisement by the court, which adjourned until this morning.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was in conference at New York Thursday with District Presidents John Fahey, of Pottsville, Pa., T. D. Nichols, of Scranton, and W. H. Dettrey, of Hazleton. "The three gentlemen," said Mr. Mitchell, "came to see me to discuss merely local conditions. Their first visit has nothing to do with meeting the committee of the employers suggested at the time of the settlement of the strike. That conference probably will be had very soon, not in New York, but in the coal regions. The questions we are discussing have no bearing on the general situation, which remains the same." At New York a gang of Italians, subway strikers, armed with great stones, made a concerted attack Thursday on the forty-eight-inch water main in Lafayette place, near Eighth street, near the place where men are laying the foundation for a new building. Had the attempt succeeded it would have caused great damage to the subway and the building foundations. The main withstood the attack, however, and the police scattered the strikers. Subway contractors are experiencing great difficulty with their employes. Their men are being taken away from work by their wives. and in many instances the women say the strikers have threatened them that their husbands would be killed if they do not quit work.

Mr. Cleveland Will Not Talk Politics. TOLEDO, O., May 21.—Grover Cleveland and Admiral Lamberton left Middle Bass last night after a week of good fishing. In answer to questions Mr. Cleveland said he did not care to discuss political matters further than he had already. He returns to

PORTLAND, ORE., HONORED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

Who Attended the Lewis and Clark Monument Exercises and Wielded a Trowel.

SPEECH DELIVERED A

Visit Paid to Salem, the Capital of the State, Where the President

Kissed an Invalid Child.

AND LATER ATTENDED A BANQUET

GIVEN BY CITIZENS.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 21.-President Roosevelt visited Salem, Ore., this morning and arrived in Portland this afternoon to spend the night. On the way to the station at Salem the President noticed an invalid child lying on a stretcher on the curbing. He stopped his carriage, alighted and kissed the little girl. The President was greeted along the line of march by cheering crowds. The procession stopped at Marion Square, where 2,000 school children were assembled. The President delivered a few words of greeting and encouragement to the children, who responded by singing "America." The President joined heartily in the chorus. The party was then driven to the Capitol, where the President was escorted through a double line of Grand Army veterans with all of whom he shook hands and exchanged a few words. Some moments were spent in the Governor's suite, meeting and conversing with State officials and other prominent citizens, after which the President passed out the west entrance where, from an elaborately decorated platform, the Presi-

dent delivered a thirty-minutes address. At the conclusion of his address the Presidnet was driven to the train again and the party left Salem for Portland. As his train reached the bridge spanning the Willamette river in this city, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery of to discuss the meeting by the various locals | the Oregon National Guard stationed on the elevation across the river from the Union station. A few minutes later the train entered the station amid the cheering of an immense crowd, the din of steam whistles and the playing of bands.

A committee headed by Senator Mitchell escorted the President to a carriage and a drive about the city was taken. In the carriage with the President were Secretary Loeb, Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams, who was a cabinet officer when the President was a boy. The parade was headed by a platoon of police. A section of the parade that attracted great attention was a human flag com-

posed of four hundred school girls. A military company of fifty American-born Chinese, under command of Reid Rock, jr., brought up the rear of the Over the entire route from the station to the city park, a dismembers. Any grievances which a man tance of three miles, American flags may have he can refer to the bureau. If were spread across the streets. Suspended from the Hotel Portland to the postoffice, across Sixth street, was a large flag, the employment they can do so by notifying the | first American flag hoisted on the walls of Manila. It took the place of the Spanish flag and marked the end of the Spanish flag in the Philipines. When the Presitime the employer will be protected and dent's carriage proceeded under the flag he and the other occupants took off their

When the President reached City Park 25,000 persons had assembled to see the laying of the cornerstone of the Lewis and Clark monument. The spot where the monument is to be erected is an elevation 200 feet above the city, commanding a fine view the Willamette river, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams and other snow-capped peaks of the Cascade range. Mayor Williams delivered the address of welcome, to which the President responded briefly. He then laid the cornerstone of the monument that is to be erected in honor of the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805, which aided in giving to the United States the great northwestern territory known as the Oregon country. The exercises at the park were somewhat curtailed on account of a slight shower of

rain. The President's address follows: "We come here to-day to lay a cornerstone that is to call to mind the greatest single pioneering feat on this continentthe voyage across the continent of Lewis and Clarke, which rounded out the ripe statesmanship of Jefferson and his fellows by giving to the United States all of the domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Following their advent came the reign of the fur trader, and then some sixty years ago those entered in whose children and children's children were to possess the land. Across the continent in the early forties came the ox-drawn, whitetopped wagons bearing the pioneers-the stalwart, sturdy, sunburnt men, with their wives and little one, who entered into this country to possess it. You have built up this wonderful commonwealth—a commonwealth great in its past and infinitely road.

"It was a pleasure to me to-day to have as part of my escort the men of the Second Oregon who carried on expansion of our eople beyond the Pacific as your fathers nad carried it on to the Pacific. I speak to the men of the Pacific slope, to the men whose predecessors gave us this region because they were not afraid, because they did not seek the life of ease and safety. because their life-training was not to shrink from obstacles, but to meet and overcome them, and now I ask that this Nation go forward as it has gone forward in the past; I ask that it shape its life in accordance with the highest ideas; I ask that we govern the Philippines primarily in the interest of the people of the islands, and just so long as men like Taft and Luke Wright are there they will be so governed. I ask that our name be a synonym for truthful and fair dealing with all the nations of the world. I ask two things in connection with our foreign policy-that

we never wrong the weak, and that we never flinch from the strong. "To-day the secretary of the navy spoke of the great pride we take in the feats of the mighty battleship which bears the name of this State-the Oregon. It is a great thing to cheer her, but it is a better thing to see that we keep on building ships like her and even better. That is the right way to cheer our Oregon, to see our senators and representatives in Congress go on with the building of the United States navy. Whether we wish it or not, we have to be a great nower. We have to play a great part. All we can decide is whether we will play that part well or not, and I know, my countrymen, there is scant doubt as to how the decision will come out.

"We have met to commemorate a mighty pioneer feat, a feat of the old days when men needed to call upon every ounce of courage and hardihood and manliness they possessed in order to make good our claim to this continent. Let us in our turn, with equal courage, equal hardihood and manli-ness, carry on the task that our forefathers have intrusted to our hands. And let us resolve that we will leave to our children and our children's children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn. I ask it and I am sure that it will be granted."

After the exercises at the park the President was driven to the Hotel Portland. where he rested until he went to a banquet given in his honor by the citizens of Portland. The grillroom of the hotel where the banquet was held presented a handsome appearance. Mayor Williams presided and introduced the President To-morrow the President will cross the Columbia river by ferry and enter Wash-

# Arrest of Doukhobors.

YORKTON, N. W. T., May 21.-Twentysix male Doukhobors were arrested to-day for practicing their "Adam and Eve" religion in their villages. Other Doukhobors objected to this sort of thing and drove them out. When near the village the men disrobed and marched into town naked. A company of mounted police quickly cap-

THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

before Mayor Young used insulting epi-thets. Marshal Bell was directed to keep owners of workshops and factories to reorder, whereupon the negro drew a re-volver and fired upon Bell. Hart broke festivities. from the courtroom and escaped to a house near the cemetery. The house was fired, and when the negro emerged he was riddled

SIX MEN ENTOMBED BY A CAVE-IN NEAR CLOVERLAND, IND.

Way and Flooded the Pit-All the Men Rescued.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 21 .- Six men were imprisoned for nearly three hours tonight by a cave-in at Seller's coal mine, near Cloverland, about ten miles from this city. The accident happened about 8 o'clock in an unusual way. A small stream flows over the mine and on account of a freshet the bed of the stream gave way directly over the mine. At the point where the shaft enters the mine the depth is about one hundred feet. Where the men were working, however, it was only about twenty feet to the surface.

The moment the bed of the stream gave way the water began pouring into the mine and the men were soon cut off from the shaft. The alarm was given and much excitement ensued. All the men employed at the mine and many from Seeleyville began working to release the imprisoned It was feared suffocate if they were not released. After the men had been imprisoned for nearly three hours a miner who was familiar with the interior of the mine managed to gain an entrance at the place where the stream had broken through. In this way he was able to make an opening and give the imprisoned men plenty of air. With the exception of one man they were not found to be suffering badly. Charles McCrosky, of Knightsville, was in the worst condition, but he will recover. There was great rejoicing at the mine

## would have suffocated before morning. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

when the men were released. Had they

not been taken out to-night they probably

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., in the case of George F. and Percival Kroehl, trading in New York as Henry Kroehl. The firm has liabilities amounting to \$22,700.

Announcement was made Thursday the New York Consolidated Exchange of the suspension of S. B. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Bessie H. Poor, the wife of Frank B. Poor, who figured in the Marquand failure, is a special partner in the firm. It was said they would no doubt resume.

Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover, Del., Thursday, as follows: The Mc-Allister Street-car Mail Box Company, of Baltimore, to manufacture a street-car mail box; capital, \$500,000. The National Incorporating Company of New York city, to organize companies, etc.; capital, \$2,000.

The Connecticut Senate has passed the bill adding to the list of securities now permitted for investment of the savings banks bonds of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, the Buffalo & Susquehanna, the Louisville & Nashville and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rail-

The strike of the Baltimore carpenters, begun on May 1 for \$3 a day of eight hours, is over. George G. Griffin, business agent of the district council, said to-day that there were now only thirty men idle out of seven hundred who struck, and that the men were working only for builders who paid \$3 for eight hours.

A further decline in pig iron prices was announced Thursday, the loss being about 25 cents per ton. This break took in all of the grades of Northern iron and No. 1 foundry and No. 1 soft of the Southern irons. The price of \$20.75 fixed yesterday compares with \$24.25 at the opening of April. That was the high price of the current year. A year ago the price was \$19.50. Federal Judge Hanford, at Seattle, Wash. on Thursday, appointed a receiver for the North American Fisheries Company, a

corporation operating extensively on Puget sound and in the Gray's Harbor country, in both of which localities it maintains salmon canneries. The receivership was made necessary by the failure of Porter Brothers, whose president is the heaviest stockholder in the concern. Judge Thompson, in the United States

Court, at Cincinnati, appointed William E. Guthrie and William Mattock, of Zanesville, as receivers of the Eastern Tube Company, incorporated in West Virginia, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and with general offices at Zanesville, O. The receivers were asked for by the Central Iron and Steel Company of Pennsylvania, which claims that the liabilities are over \$800,000, and that the assets consist of \$40,000 in bank, \$122,000 in bills receivable, and \$400,-000 in the Zanesville plant, and that other creditors join in asking for settlements.

The receivers will continue the business. San Francisco managers of Porter Bros. are confident that the firm's embarrassment is only temporary. It is said that nearly all of the liabilities in California are due to banks for loans which are fully secured. A comparatively small sum is owing to growers, and they also are well protected. It is hoped that a settlement may be made and business resumed next week. Among the assets of the firm are included contracts for growing crops amounting to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. On these contracts considerable money has been advanced and the inability to realize funds for pressing demands is given as the chief cause of the firm's troubles.

# FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A sensational price, \$73,500, was paid by a dealer in a London auction room Thursday for Raeburn's portrait of Sir John Sinclair. It is announced at London that Lord Monson will shortly marry Mrs. Turnmure, daughter of the American general, Roy

The London Morning Advertiser says that Mme. Melba, the Australian prima lonna, is ill in Paris with an affection of

The trial at Hong-Kong of a Chinese who was sentenced to death for the murder of a Chinese reformer named Yeung in 1901.

POVERTY DESTROYS ASPIRATION.

The Higher the Rate of Wages the More Ambitious the People. Gunton's Magazine.

Ambition among the working people arises only when their poverty begins to diminish, the huts to enlarge, and the standard of social life to rise. The wages that mark the income of the working classes are everywhere the true thermometer of political and social ambition and of the march of civilization. Wherever wages are fifteen cents a day or less, their huts are "small enough" and the poverty is "deep enough' prevent ambition; hence ligious despotism prevails, and the religion will be pagan. Witness Asiatic countries. Even Christianity cannot live on fifteen cents a day. Where wages are from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, pagenism is superseded by Christianity; but political despotism still holds sway. The ambition to establish representative institutions cannot arise out of twenty-five-cents-a-day citizens, as in Russia and Turkey. Where the wages are above fifty cents a day, so that the huts are larger and the poverty less deep, ambition for representative institutions and a measure of political and religious freedom asserts itself, and constitutional government, instead of absolute monarchy, prevails-as in Germany, Italy and Austria; but where the huts of the masses are still larger and the wealth greater, represented by a dollar a day or more, as in England, ambition mounts still higher, and the demperatic spirit begins to assert itself in political institutions, and religious and personal freedom pervades the whole socal life of the people. When the hut is supplanted by a six-room house, with carpets and upholstered furniture, and the wages are two or more dollars a day, as in the United States, then ambition of the common people becomes an irrepressible force, which inspires and maintains democratic institutions, and creates personal and religious freedom through every fiber of society.

## Big Reservoir in Australia.

Washington Post. In a report to the State Department, Consul O. H. Baker, at Sydney, says that a remarkable engineering work has just been finished to supply water to the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie districts, Western Australia, where the greatest gold fields of the world exist. A dam one hundred feet in height has been built across the Helenariver, in the Green Mountain range, which is about twenty-five miles northwest of Perth, and the reservoir formed therefrom is seven miles long and will hold four billion gallons of water. It is intended to send from the reservoir to Kalgoorlie, 328 miles away, 5,000,000 gallons of fresh water

# Race Propagation.

New York Mail and Express. Marriage licenses were issued last week to Abe Kantrowitch and Rosa Abramowitz. Gregorio Raspa and Lunciata di Cicco. Jonas Petryk and Maggie Avizenuti Wasyl Karpiak and Mary Zienciak, Jacob Kiviatkowski and Anna Margulowa, and Grzegorz Mirchel and Agata Skwiot. And still cupid shows no symptoms of lockjaw. Great boy!

Hard to Please.

Kansas City Journal. An Indianapolis woman has obtained a divorce because her husband insisted on her sitting up late at night and studying. It is hard to please women. Most of them are dissatisfied because their husbands want them to go to bed early and pay no

attention to the time the head of the house

hold comes in.

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of wornout parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,-all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and; lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cultours Resilvent, Ste. (to form of Chosolate Conted Pills, Ste. per visit of St.), Quit ment, Mc., Scap, Mc. Depots: London, M Charterhouse Sq.: Paris, 5 Kno de la Palus Boston, M Cultumban Ave.